

History 12 – The World to 1919

1 Why world War I ???? - Notes



The Shlieffen Plan

Name: _____

Date: _____

Recommended Readings: Howarth, pages 16-30

Underlying cause - the new powerful nation of Europe, _____, challenges the power of the established imperial nation, _____.

Tensions build - Germany has the most powerful _____ in Europe. But then Germany starts to build a _____ to rival the British who had the largest navy. A naval arms race begins.

Germany, allied with _____ (Central powers)

Britain allies with old enemy, _____, and _____ (Triple Entente)

The Spark - the heir to the throne of _____ is assassinated by a Serb nationalist.

Austria- Hungary blames _____

Austria-Hungary gets backed up by _____.

Serbia is backed up by _____.

Germany worries that France will support her ally Russia, Germany fears a _____.

The German Plan - to take out _____ quickly and then deal with _____ after, thus avoiding a two-front war.

War in Western Europe

The German plan almost works BUT - British and French are able to stop the German advance, war bogs down into _____ warfare in the West. A line of trenches from Swiss border to English Channel. (See Map on page 13 of Global Forces)

Brutal - becomes war of attrition (define) _____, Britain calls on resources of her empire- including Canada, Australia, and India

new technology - machine guns, gives advantage to _____

But both sides try to “break through” the enemy lines. Railways can quickly bring in new troops to plug any “holes in the lines”

other new technology (3)

_____, _____, _____

War in Eastern Europe

Also a slaughter but somewhat more mobile. Russians have some success against the

_____ but little success against the _____. War failures are a cause of the Russian revolution.

War at Sea

The deciding factor - although Germans use submarines, the British have the more effective blockade, gradually starve the Germans into submission

War at sea also brings the _____ into the war over the issue of

“freedom of the seas” in _____. American fight on British and French side. Americans bring fresh men and more important, supplies

1918 - after _____ years, facing civil uprisings at home, German Kaiser abdicates,

Germans sign armistice, _____. German armies march home,

no German land invaded. Estimated 10 million dead.

Why did the U.S. enter the war?

Critical Thinking Exercise: Critical Thinking Exercise:

Read DeMarco

- p.9 - 11: answer Exercise 1 – a & e
- p. 13 look at chart - answer question 3d
- p.13 - note numbers of submarines - How do these numbers change your feelings about WW1 propaganda in relations to role of U-boats? Explain.

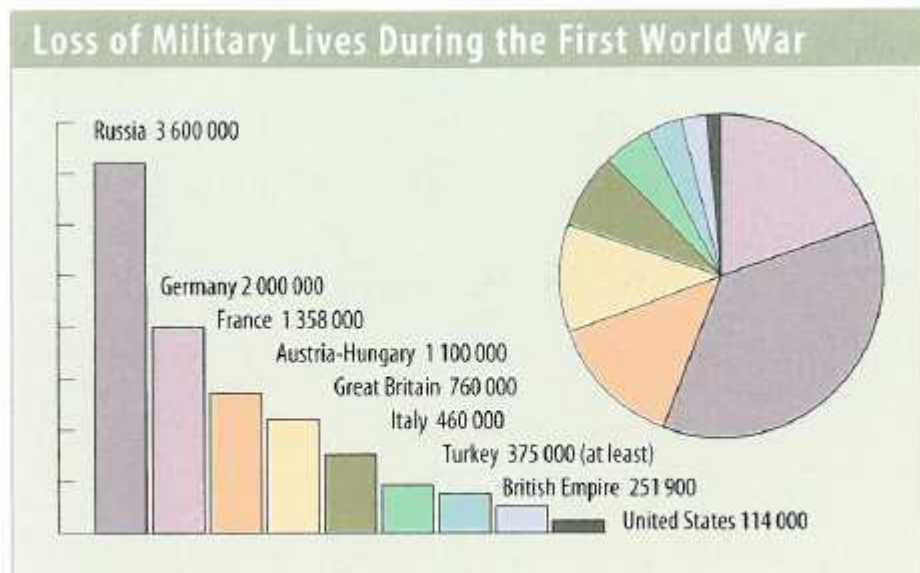
- p. 24 – 25: The last year of the war.

How did Operation Michael use “blitzkrieg” tactics and why did Operation Michael ultimately fail???

- p.26: answer question 12g

Look at DeMarco p. 25 numbers of war dead, and the war dead from the graph below (Global Forces, 1999).

- Where are differences?
- Why the differences?



This chart shows the number of military lives lost during the First World War. Hundreds of thousands of civilians were also killed. **Copyright 1999**